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29 June 1960

Copy No. C 58

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 51
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☒
☐ DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010
AUTH: HR 10-2
DATE: 9 JUN 1980 REVIEWER:

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State Dept. review completed

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Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005100510001-8

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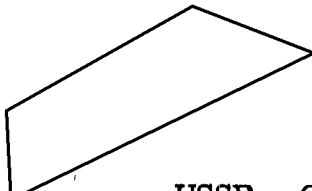
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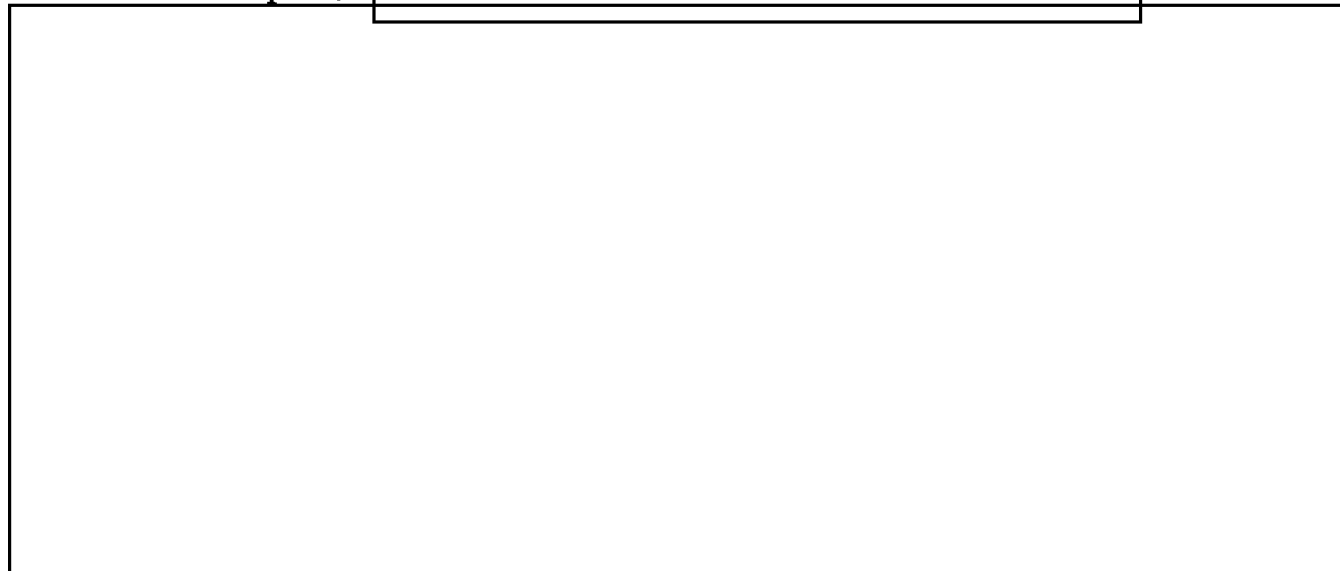
DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

 USSR - Communist China: In the communiqué signed in Bucharest on 24 June the Soviet Union and Communist China reached back to 1957 for an authoritative statement of Bloc policy which both could still accept. The communiqué merely outlined broad principles in very general lines, leaving specific issues open to varying interpretations. For the most part it expressed Soviet views, but Chinese reservations received some consideration. Such an arrangement, by itself, does little to resolve underlying differences between Moscow and Peiping, but the two powers in private talks probably examined ways of easing their dispute.

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 *Communist China - Nepal: The Nepalese government has announced receipt of a note from Peiping stating that Chinese troops engaged in quelling rebel disturbances have been sent into

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the demilitarized zone along the Nepalese-Tibetan border. The Chinese note was probably intended mainly to forestall unfavorable Asian reaction which might result from the presence of Chinese soldiers in the border area, or from any resulting border incidents. A demilitarized zone 25 miles wide was provided for in the Sino-Nepalese agreement signed in March 1960. Sporadic, small-scale guerrilla activity has continued in Tibet since the major revolt there in the spring of 1959.

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

ok Mozambique: The American Consulate General in Lourenco Marques has received reports of native attacks on Portuguese administrative posts in the remote northern districts of Mozambique. African tribesmen, some of whom are said to be armed, have reportedly come under the influence of agitators from neighboring Tanganyika. The Portuguese have moved some troops north, and a Portuguese official in Lisbon has reaffirmed Portugal's readiness to react with force to infiltration of its overseas possessions from neighboring areas.

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III. THE WEST

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[Britain: The Labor party's new statement on defense is much softer than last year's. While it goes far toward advocating unilateral nuclear disarmament for Britain, it stops short of the extreme measures for which trade union leader]

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[Frank Cousins and other left-wingers have been clamoring. The ambiguously worded statement proposes that the United States provide the strategic deterrent but reaffirms the party's support for fulfilling NATO obligations. The unilateralists will try to soften the policy further when it comes up before the trades unions' governing council on 1 July, and at the trade union and party conferences in the fall.]

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Communist Bloc Attempts to Restore Unity

In the communiqué signed in Bucharest on 24 June by all bloc nations, the Soviet Union and Communist China reached back to 1957 for an authoritative statement of bloc policy which both could still accept, but did little to resolve the dispute in which they are engaged. During the steady development of the controversy in public statements and the equally steady deterioration of the much-vaunted "unity of the socialist bloc," both sides have consistently cited the 1957 declaration in substantiation of their own positions.

The 1957 declaration was drawn up to overcome the confusion in the international Communist movement that was created by Khrushchev's de-Stalinization campaign. It was a carefully worded document which emphasized the necessity for unity under the leadership of Moscow but allowed for a limited degree of independence in action and thought. Recently, however, the Chinese Communists, who apparently played an important role in the drafting of the declaration, have been pushing their independence to the point where it challenged Soviet leadership.

The communiqué signed in Bucharest on 24 June endorsed the Soviet views on the noninevitability of war and the possibility of peaceful Communist take-over in non-Communist countries. However, it also took account of Chinese views by acknowledging that war is still possible as long as imperialism exists and that, in certain cases, violence would be necessary to accomplish a revolution.

By merely outlining broad principles in very general terms, it still leaves specific issues open to varying interpretations. Soviet and Chinese editorials and statements since 24 June suggest that the two countries will continue to uphold their divergent concepts. The publication of the communiqué, however, suggests that the conflict now may be muted, at least in public, in the interests of "socialist unity."

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Unrest Reported in Mozambique

The American Consulate General in Lourenco Marques has received reports of native attacks on Portuguese administrative posts in northeastern Mozambique. African tribesmen, influenced by agitators from neighboring Tanganyika, reportedly have staged large demonstrations in the Mocimboa da Praia and Porto Amelia area. Some of the natives are said to be armed, and some Portuguese troops reportedly have been moved north. The Mozambique provincial secretary told the American consul general that the activity was a "minor police action only"; however, reports from Lisbon tend to confirm the existence of unrest.

Northern Mozambique's remoteness and the sparseness of the European population cause security problems for the province's Portuguese administrators. In some areas, more than half the population is Moslem, which provides a link with countries to the north. Direct external interference may increase as Tanganyika and Nyasaland approach self-government.

Portugal has reacted to these threats by increasing its military garrison and by encouraging European settlement in the border areas. A high Portuguese military official has reaffirmed Portugal's intention to react with force to any infiltration of its overseas possessions from neighboring areas.

British Labor Party Statement on Defense

[The statement on foreign policy and defense issued by the British Labor party on 22 June shows that the party's general position is much "softer" than a year ago, in the view of the American Embassy in London. Without specifically advocating British unilateral nuclear disarmament, the long-awaited statement asserts that there no longer exists any basis for an independent British nuclear deterrent, and says that Britain should contribute only conventional weapons and forces to Western defense. The statement advocates unilateral British cessation of nuclear weapons tests, but avoids saying that Britain should stop manufacturing such weapons, or suggesting what should be done with the stockpile. It opposes American Thor missile bases in the United Kingdom.]

[By reaffirming Labor's support of a nuclear-armed NATO, the statement is designed to counterbalance the strong drift in the Labor movement toward a policy favoring unilateral British nuclear disarmament. Even so, the party calls for the "radical" reform of NATO in order to ensure the "political control of all kinds of nuclear weapons"--necessarily American weapons, since the party opposes creation of a European deterrent.]

[Although this statement goes a long way toward advocating Britain's withdrawal from the field of nuclear defense planning and commitment, it will not end the Labor party's bitter argument over defense policy. Frank Cousins, leader of Britain's largest trade union, believes this new position does not go far enough and will fight it when the General Council of the Trades Union Congress meets on 1 July to vote on it. The statement faces further attack at the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress in September and at the Labor party conference in October.]

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Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy
Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration
The Counselor
Director, International Cooperation Administration
The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

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Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
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The Secretary of the Navy
The Secretary of the Air Force
The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff
The Director, The Joint Staff
Chief of Staff, United States Army
Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
Commandant, United States Marine Corps
Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations
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Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army
Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy
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